



Caistor Rural District Council

Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

Dr. J. M. B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

and of the

Surveyor/Chief Public Health Inspector

V. G. HUDSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.A.R.D.S., M.I.P.H.E.

for the Year

1 9 6 7

CAISTOR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman: CLR. A. B. NAYLOR, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: CAPT. J. CLAYTON.

Clerk of the Council: MR. C. G. BARR, M.B.E.

Treasurer: MR. P. S. WORTH, F.I.M.T.A., F.R.V.A.

Public Health Committee.

Chairman: CLR. J. W. COUSINS.

Vice-Chairman: CLR. H. CHATTERTON.

Housing Committee.

Chairman. CLR. W. C. HALL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: CLR. C. RICHARDSON.

Plans & Building Regulations Committee.

Chairman: CLR. C. RICHARDSON.

Vice-Chairman: CLR. H. SMITH.

General Purposes Committee.

Chairman: CLR. A. B. NAYLOR, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: CLR. H. KEY.

Finance Committee.

Chairman: CLR. T. A. EVERITT.

Vice-Chairman: CLR. W. C. HALL, J.P.

STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

J. M. B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Telephone: Caistor 321/3.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

DAVID T. M. SMITH, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

w.e.f. 31.5.67.

Surveyor/Chief Public Health Inspector:

V. G. HUDSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.A.R.D.S., M.I.P.H.E.

Caistor 321/3.

Deputy Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:

D. MORGAN, M.A.P.H.I., M.A.R.D.S.

Additional Public Health Inspector and Assistant Surveyor:

R. J. LOWIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for 1967.

The statistics indicate a satisfactory state of health in the Rural District.

Mr. Hudson will deal with the details of environmental health in his section of the report.

I should like to express my appreciation to the Clerk of the Council and to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

I am grateful to Mr. Hudson for his help during the year, his local knowledge has been invaluable. My thanks are also due to Mr. Morgan, Mr. Lewis and the office staff who ensure the smooth working of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. B. CARR,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1968.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the Rural District	....	....	....	....	119,992 acres
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population	....	....	....	....	14,890
Population decrease	....	....	....	....	40
Density of Population per square mile	....	....	....	....	79
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1967-:					
(a) Premises	....	....	....	....	4,725
(b) Licensed caravans	....	....	....	....	161
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	£363,290
Product of a penny rate (estimated for 1968/9)	....	....	....	....	£1,414

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:

Numbers	(a) Legitimate	M—123	F—94		
	(b) Illegitimate	M— 5	F— 3		225
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	....	....	....	....	15.1
*Standardised birth rate: Comparability factor R.G.	....	1.04.			15.7
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	....	....			3.6

Stillbirths:

Numbers	(a) Legitimate	M—5	F—2		
	(b) Illegitimate	M—1	F—0	....	8
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	34.3
Total Live and Stillbirths	233

Infant Deaths:

Deaths under 1 year.	M—2	F—1	3
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Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	13.3
Legitimate infants deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	....				13.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....				Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	....	....	8.9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	....	....	8.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	....	....			42.9

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths	....	....	....	....	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	....	....	....	....	Nil

Deaths:

Number	....	....	....	....	163
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	....	....	....	....	10.9
*Standardised death rate: Comparability factor R.G.	0.92				10.0
Deaths from malignant neoplasms and leukaemia	....				29
Deaths from diseases of heart and circulatory system	....				85

*These standardised rates are corrected to take account of the differing proportions of old and young people in the area, and make the resulting rate comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or the adjusted rates for other districts.

STATISTICS FOR CAISTOR RURAL DISTRICT SINCE 1958.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Estimated mid-year population— (including H.M. Forces)	14,330	14,420	13,380	13,780	13,710	14,470	14,600	14,700	14,930	14,890
Density (persons per square mile)	77.1	77	72	73	73	77	78	78	79	79
Habitable Houses										
(a) Premises	4,343	4,366	4,386	4,449	4,505	4,541	4,583	4,664	4,690	4,725
(b) Licensed caravans	55	60	60	85	97	104	114	134	157	161
Births (a) Number	237	252	249	255	271	249	257	228	218	225
(b) Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	19.0	20.1	21.4	21.3	22.8	17.3	18.3	16.1	15.2	15.7
Stillbirth Rate	24.7	41.8	15.8	—	25.2	8.0	7.7	17.2	18.0	34.3
Infant Mortality Rate	21.1	15.9	20.1	7.8	25.8	24.5	23.4	8.8	32.1	13.3
Deaths (a) Number	174	162	138	147	145	155	143	144	188	163
(b) Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	11.6	11.0	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.7	9.0	9.1	11.2	10.0

Comparative Statistics for 1967.

	Caistor R.D.	Lindsey C.C.	England & Wales (provisional)
Live Birth Rate	15.7	17.8	17.2
Stillbirth Rate	34.3	16.2	14.8
Death Rate	10.0	10.6	11.2
Infant Mortality Rate	13.3	18.4	18.3
Neonatal Mortality Rate	8.9	10.7	12.5
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	8.9	8.9	10.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate	42.9	25.0	25.4

The natural increase in the population (i.e. excess of births over deaths) was 62. The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of 14,890 is 40 below the 1966 figure. This suggests a decrease in the population due to emigration from the District of 102. In view of the development of the District it is difficult to believe this gives a correct picture of the situation.

The number of births showed a slight increase compared with 1966 but the live birth rate of 15.7 is still well below the national figure.

The percentage of illegitimate births shows a very slight decrease from 3.7 in 1966 to 3.6. This compares very favourably with the national situation where there has been a steady increase since 1956, when the rate was 4.8% per total live births, to the present figure of 7.9.% of the total live births.

There was a decrease in the number of infant deaths to give an infant mortality rate of 13.3 per 1,000 total live births. This is well below the figure for England and Wales. The stillbirth rate is, however, above the national figure.

It is gratifying that, once again, there have been no maternal deaths in the district.

The number of deaths fell, compared with 1966, to give a death rate of 10.0 which compares very favourably with the national figure.

Causes of Death in Caistor Rural District during 1967 (R.G.)

	Male	Female	
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	2	
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	1	
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	1	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	13	5	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	
Diabetes	1	—	
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	11	11	
Coronary Disease, Angina	16	14	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	
Other Heart Disease	10	14	
Other Circulatory Disease	—	6	
Pneumonia	6	5	
Bronchitis	3	1	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	—	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	13	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1	
All other Accidents	1	1	
TOTALS	83	80	163

The most important single cause of death was coronary disease which with the other diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for over 50% of the deaths in the district. Cancer in one or other of its forms accounted for 17% of the deaths, cancer of the lung being the most important single cancer.

Deaths due to cancer and diseases of the heart and circulatory system account for nearly 70% of the deaths in the district. It must be emphasised that these conditions are ones in which the individual can take preventive action. If the inhabitants of the Rural District were to reduce their weight to the ideal level, take more exercise and stop smoking they would feel much fitter and within a few years there would be a marked improvement in the mortality figures.

Deaths by Age and Sex During 1967:

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	2	1	3
1— 4 years	1	—	1
5—14 years	2	—	2
15—24 years	2	—	2
25—34 years	—	1	1
35—44 years	3	1	4
45—54 years	3	4	7
55—64 years	12	6	18
65—74 years	25	21	46
75 and Over	33	46	79
Total Number of Deaths			163

The longevity of the population was shown by the fact that nearly half the deaths occurred in the 75 plus age group and over 75% in the 65 plus group.

NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the cases of infectious diseases that have been notified during 1967 and the age distribution of the notifications.

The other table shows the cases notified over the last 10 years.

Measles was much the most important infectious disease, accounting for over 86% of the notifications. A safe vaccine, which causes relatively little reaction, is now available and in general use. It is to be hoped that those children who have not had a natural attack of measles will be brought forward to receive vaccination. If these vaccinations can be completed before the next biennial peak there should be a marked decrease in the incidence of measles during 1968/1969.

Scarlet Fever was the second most important infectious disease but most of the cases are very mild and respond quickly to therapy.

Once again there were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis in the district, due no doubt to immunisation and vaccination. There is, however, a great danger that lack of cases causes complacency in the public mind with a consequent apathy towards immunological procedures. It is essential that every effort is made to counteract this trend.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1967.

Notifiable Diseases	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	15—24 years	25—44 years	45—64 years	Over 65 years	Total
Measles	9	179	245	7	2	—	—	442
Whooping Cough	2	13	10	—	—	—	—	25
Scarlet Fever	—	7	20	5	2	—	—	34
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	6
Pul. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Non. Pul Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio—Non Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	11	202	276	14	4	—	3	510

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Measles	....	26	211	84	479	64	256	141	190	87	442
Whooping Cough	....	21	22	23	52	1	10	52	1	2	25
Scarlet Fever	....	36	18	25	26	9	6	11	33	14	34
Diphtheria	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	....	7	2	2	11	12	11	5	4	2	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	6	4	3	2	3	3	—	1	3	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas	....	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	....	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic	....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	....	—	5	15	4	—	3	2	35	—	—
Food Poisoning	....	6	2	2	7	45	4	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis	....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	....	113	265	156	583	136	295	215	265	110	510

Tuberculosis.

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows:-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1966	39	23	6	6	74
Added to the Register:					
(a) cases notified for the first time during the year	—	—	—	1	1
(b) un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by for- mal notification (transfers in, etc.)	1	—	—	—	1
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc.	3	3	1	—	7
Number of cases on the register at 31st Dec- ember, 1967	37	20	5	7	69

IMMUNISATION.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following figures for 1967:-

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

Oral Vaccine:

	Persons born in the years						
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962-58	1957-54
Initial course of 3 doses	44	64	13	3	3	5	1
Oral booster after two salk injections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Booster dose of oral vaccine	—	5	6	—	15	118	1
TOTAL	44	69	19	3	18	123	2

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-16	TOTAL
Diphtheria Immunisations					
Initial	—	—	—	—	—
Boosters	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisations					
Initial	55	70	3	—	128
Boosters	—	104	16	—	120
Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations					
Initials	—	—	36	2	38
Boosters	—	16	145	2	163

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	TOTAL
Tetanus Immunisations					
Initial	—	1	9	41	51
Boosters	—	—	24	43	67

	Under 1	1-4	5-15	TOTAL
Smallpox				
Vaccination	6	58	4	68
Re-vaccination	—	2	9	11

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against tuberculosis was offered to all children in the year of their 13th birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken, as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicated the child has not encountered the tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

No. of children skin tested	....	....	....	....	....	212
No. of positives	....	....	....	....	....	9
No. of negatives	....	....	....	....	....	197
No. vaccinated	....	....	....	....	....	197
Percentage positive	....	....	....	....	....	4.2%

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Home Health Services.

These are provided by Lindsey County Council. They include the health visitor, district nurse, midwife, home helps and various welfare services.

Midwifery and Home Nursing Services for Caistor Rural District are provided by the Caistor Nursing Team with the support of the Lincoln Nursing Team at the southern end of the District.

The constitution of these teams and the means of contacting are as follows:-

Caistor Nursing Team.

Area—Caistor and surrounding area.

Composition of team:

Team Leader and Midwife.

Mrs. M. A. Bonner, S.R.N., S.C.M., Castle Hill, Caistor.

Telephone: Caistor 278.

Midwife.

Mrs. P. Clarke, S.C.M., S.E.N., 48, Vicarage Road, Wrawby.

Telephone: Brigg 3157.

General Nurse.

Mrs. M. M. Sclater, S.R.N., Brookfield, Moortown Road, Nettleton.

Telephone: Caistor 371.

Associated Health Visitors.

Miss H. M. Naylor, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., High Street, Caistor.

Telephone: Caistor 276.

Lincoln Nursing Team.

Area—Parishes to north of Lincoln, Market Rasen and surrounding parishes.

Midwives.

Miss D. L. Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M., Mill House, Mill Lane, Welton.

Telephone: Hackthorn 370.

Miss. M. Ormond, S.R.N., S.C.M., Louth Road, Wragby.

Telephone: Wragby 377.

Miss W. A. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., Rednil Cottage, Green Lane, Lincoln Road, Welton.

General Nurses.

Mrs. Mattard, S.R.N., Highfield, Lincoln Road, Nettleham.

Mrs. P. M. Williamson, 28, Church Lane, Cherry Willingham.

Also included in team, 1 S.E.N. and 3 bathing attendants.

Messages for general nursing care can be left on Robophone at County Offices, Lincoln. Telephone: Lincoln 25397.

Associated Health Visitors.

Miss E. N. Britt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., 97, Boultham Park Road, Lincoln. Telephone: Lincoln 25010.

Miss F. A. Harcourt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., The Elms, 3 St. John's Road, Newport, Lincoln. Telephone: Lincoln 20829.

Miss I. M. Wilmot, S.R.N., H.V. Cert., The Clinic, King Street, Market Rasen. Telephone: Market Rasen 3354.

Miss J. L. Woods, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., St. Botolph's Vicarage, South Park, Lincoln. Telephone: Lincoln 20469.

Isolation Hospitals.

Cases of infectious diseases requiring hospitalisation are dealt with by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Mental Health Services.

Treatment is arranged with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Supervision and after-care are carried out by trained staff employed by Lindsey County Council.

Tuberculosis Treatment Centres.

Treatment and after-care of tuberculosis are dealt with by the Regional Hospital Board. The nearest centres are at Brigg, Grimsby and Lincoln.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

These are held as follows:

Binbrook R.A.F.	....	1st & 3rd Wednesday afternoons in each month.
Faldingworth R.A.F.		1st & 3rd Thursday afternoons in each month.
Keelby	....	2nd & 4th Thursday afternoons in each month.
Market Rasen	....	Every Tuesday afternoon.

In addition, several General Practitioners in the district run their own Infant Welfare Clinics.

Dental Treatment.

Lindsey County Council arrange treatment for mothers and children. The Principal School Dental Officer holds a dental clinic at Market Rasen and has a mobile Clinic for visits to schools.

Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratory examinations are mostly done at the Public Health Laboratory, St. Anne's Road, Lincoln, and sometimes at Grimsby and District Hospital. Dr. Croll is always willing to advise on any problems that arise and his help is greatly appreciated. Some use was made of the facilities for chemical examination of samples offered by Lindsey County Council.

Samples for chemical analysis are sent to Northern Analysts in Hull.

Ambulance Service.

An ambulance may be obtained through the patient's own doctor, or in emergency by contacting the telephone exchange.

Chiropody Service.

Lindsey County Council provides this service in Caistor Rural District, except for Caistor itself, the work being carried out by chiropodists employed by the County Council. The scheme now caters for the elderly, expectant mothers, the physically handicapped and mentally subnormal persons.

Treatment is provided at numerous centres in the Rural District but in the case of a person unable to attend the treatment centre, the chiropodist will visit the patient's own home to provide treatment. The County Council makes a fixed charge of 2/6d. per treatment, with the exception of persons in receipt of a Social Security supplementary benefit, in which case treatment is provided free of charge.

The Chiropody service in Caistor is provided by the Old People's Welfare Committee.

Cervical Cytology.

This year has seen the first full year of the widespread availability, in this area, of the cervical smear test for cancer of the cervix. This simple test which allows the early detection of cancer of the cervix is available through

- (a) the patient's General Practitioner,
- (b) Lindsey County Council at Cleethorpes Clinic.
- (c) the Hospital Out Patient Department, and
- (d) the Family Planning Clinic.

It is regrettable that after the outcry for the development of this service, there has, after the first few months, been such a fall off in demand.

In common with many public health services, those least at risk are the most likely to attend. The women from the low socio-economic groups, with large families, who are most at risk, are slow to come forward. This may be because they have difficulty in getting away from their families to attend, apathy, fear, or the fact that they are unaware of the availability of the service.

It is essential that maximum use should be made of such an important preventive measure. I feel that in many of these cases the only solution will be for the service to be taken to the patient, at home.

Family Planning.

The National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, has provided local health authorities with the power to make arrangements for the giving of advice on contraception and for the supply of contraceptive substances and appliances to the public generally and no longer only to those seeking advice on medical grounds. No distinction is to be drawn between married and unmarried persons. No charge is to be made for advice or examination but charge can be made for materials.

Lindsey County Council have decided to operate a scheme and have arranged for the Family Planning Association to provide the service as the County Council's agents.

The County Council have decided to charge for the supply of prescriptions, drugs and appliances, though the amount to be recovered will take account of each person's financial circumstances.

The County Council have also decided that parental consent shall not be necessary for any category of patient over 16 years of age.

The service locally will be available through the Family Planning Clinic at Milton Road, Nunsthorpe, Grimsby.

Meals on Wheels.

I am grateful to Mrs. B. Readymartcher, County Organiser of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, for providing the following information relating to meals provided by the W.R.V.S.:-

In the Caistor Rural District 2,593 meals were served during 1967, meals being served 2 days per week.

Luncheon Clubs are provided at Caistor and Keelby.

	No. of meals served	No. of days.
Caistor	1,711	3
Keelby	354	2

Liaison.

I enjoy good liaison with the local practitioners and following my predecessor's example, I attend their group meetings. The personal contact achieved at these meetings is very valuable.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

This service is provided by the County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for permission to include the following details:-

Routine Medical Inspections.
(exclusive of special and supervisory examinations).

Age Groups inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils inspected	Number of children		
		Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment, but excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin.)		
		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded overleaf	Total individual children requiring treatment
1963 and later	7		2	2
1962	40	1	4	5
1961	74		6	5
1960	30			
1959	12		1	1
1958	1			
1957	1			
1956	1			
1955	72	14	13	25
1954	43	8	3	9
1953	4			
1952 and earlier	72	9	11	18
TOTAL	348	32	40	65

Physical Condition.

All scholars were classified as Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory.

Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
348	—	348

Defects Found in the Course of Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease							TOTAL	
							Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	12
Eyes:								
(a) Vision		....	....	....	....		32	17
(b) Squint		....	....	....	....		4	1
(c) Other		....	....	....	....			2
Ears:								
(a) Hearing		....	....	....	....		4	16
(b) Otitis Media			....	....	....		3	6
(c) Other		....	....	....	....			5
Nose and Throat		....	....	....	....		3	24
Speech	....	....	....	....	....		1	11
Lymphatic Glands		....	....	....	....			12
Heart	....	....	....	....	....			14
Lungs	....	....	....	....	....			12
Developmental:								
(a) Hernia		....	....	....	....		1	2
(b) Other		....	....	....	....		4	7
Orthopaedic:								
(a) Posture		....	....	....	....		2	6
(b) Feet	....	....	....	....	....		3	13
(c) Other		....	....	....	....			7
Nervous System:								
(a) Epilepsy		....	....	....	....		1	1
(b) Other		....	....	....	....			1
Psychological:								
(a) Development			....	....	....			10
(b) Stability		....	....	....	....		2	19
Abdomen	....	....	....	....	....			2
Other	....	....	....	....	....		8	13

Supervisory Inspections 282.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

During the year 40 houses have had W.C's. substituted for pail closets and privy vaults but there are still about 300 houses without this basic amenity. New sewage disposal works are in the course of construction and others are planned, so conditions should improve steadily over the next year or two. The position will also be improved as the slum clearance programme removes those houses which are not suitable for improvement.

No cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

These Acts provided for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under these Acts during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF CAISTOR IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN (LINDSEY).

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		In- spections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	18	15	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	63	47	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	269	—	—
TOTAL	93	331	—	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred To H.M. In- spectors		Number of cases in which prose- cutions were in- stituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Re- medied (3)	By H.M. In- spectors (4)	By H.M. In- spectors (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences re- lating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork—Sections 133 and 134)

		SECTION 133			SECTION 134	
Nature of Work (1)		No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Prose-cutions (7)
Wearing) apparel)	Making etc.	1	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning	—	—	—	—	—
	and Washing	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		1	—	—	—	—

To the Chairman and Members of the Caistor Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the 16th annual report I have submitted to the Council and each year sees an extension of the work for which the Council are responsible. As will be seen in the report new functions and responsibilities are added in respect of such widely divergent matters as irradiation of food to preserve it and the removal of dumped refuse on private property. To keep track of all the many duties and powers that local authorities now possess is very difficult indeed and Councillors must share with their chief officers a growing concern for the vast amount of background knowledge they need to possess; this is particularly difficult for Councillors who normally have their own full-time occupations as well.

The area begins to grow a little more rapidly and there are signs of some pressure of building at Caistor, Keelby, Nettleton and Middle Rasen, as well as at some of the smaller villages, notably Swallow and Walesby. This development inevitably creates problems of sewage disposal and these are particularly urgent and difficult to deal with at Swallow and, to a lesser degree, Walesby. The movement of the essentially urban type of resident who has a lifelong experience of main sewerage to a village where drainage is to a septic tank with an indifferent soil in which to soak away, inevitably brings serious drainage problems and, of course, the type of person who wants to build in a country district is the one who naturally wishes to enjoy full-scale sanitary fittings and to continue to use them as he has always been accustomed. Only the provision of sewerage schemes for all villages, large and small, will satisfactorily deal with the problem.

My personal year was exciting in that, by the Council's kindly consent of my taking two year's holiday in one, my wife and I were able to visit the United States and Canada for six weeks. A series of visits to Universities in both countries where I gave talks on housing mainly, and a great deal of travelling (some 6,000 miles) enabled me to appreciate how similar local government problems arise in every country — it is only the way they are tackled that seems to vary so much. I returned to England convinced that this country has much to congratulate itself in the matter of community housing and, while the standard and scope of fittings in the American houses were probably higher than here, the range of family needs met in this country, the impact of Council housing on the community and the general standard of dwellings were equal to, and on the average, better than anything seen by me in North America.

I am grateful to the staff, both office and direct labour, to Dr. Carr for his cheerful help and guidance at all times, and to the Clerk and the Treasurer and their staffs for their help. And Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I readily acknowledge the assistance and encouragement given to me by you and all the Councillors throughout the year.

V. G. HUDSON,

Surveyor/Chief Public Health Inspector.

New Houses.

The following table shows the number of new houses erected during the last 37 years:-

				Average per year.	
				P.E.	Cl.
1930-39 (10 years)	....			247	80
1940-45 (6 years)	....			—	30
1946-60 (15 years)	....			241	398
1961-66 (6 years)	....			278	266
1967	....	....	....	63	26
				829	800
				19	18

New Dwellings Completed During the year.

Parish					Dwellings Built other than by L.A.	Dwellings Built by L.A.
Bigby	....	....	....	....	1	—
Brocklesby	....	....	....	....	1	—
Caistor	....	....	....	....	8	11
Glentham	....	....	....	....	1	—
Grasby	....	....	....	....	1	—
Keelby	....	....	....	....	20	—
Kelsey, North	....	....	....	....	1	—
Kelsey, South	....	....	....	....	2	—
Limber	....	....	....	....	1	—
Nettleton	....	....	....	....	2	13
Osgodby	....	....	....	....	4	—
Rasen, Middle	....	....	....	....	7	—
Snitterby	....	....	....	....	2	—
Swallow	....	....	....	....	4	—
Tealby	....	....	....	....	2	—
Waddingham	....	....	....	....	3	—
Walesby	....	....	....	....	3	2
TOTALS					63	26

TABLE OF PLANS SUBMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1967.

With corresponding details from 1963.

Type of Building	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1. Council Houses	48	21	30	74	6
2. Private Houses	50	102	67	103	140
3. Additions and Alterations to Houses	80	94	78	84	73
4. Conversions to Houses	6	14	7	9	11
5. Farm Buildings	38	29	42	29	39
6. Factories (including alterations and additions)	1	—	—	2	1
7. Temporary Buildings	1	—	1	1	—
8. Licensed Premises (additions and alterations)	1	3	2	2	7
9. Shops (including additions and alterations)	6	5	—	4	10
10. Petrol Stations and Garages	7	7	7	1	4
11. Local Authority Schemes (sewerage, water, roads, etc.)	1	1	6	7	5
12. Statutory Undertakings (Electricity Board, etc.)	38	38	37	31	35
13. Private Garages	95	112	102	109	87
14. Mineral Workings	3	—	—	2	2
15. Advertisements and Notice Boards	9	6	6	5	12
16. Bus Shelters	—	—	1	2	—
17. Store Sheds	4	1	5	8	7
18. Cafes and Additions	1	1	3	1	2
19. Schools and Additions	3	3	2	2	2
20. Deep Litter Houses	1	2	1	3	10
21. Caravan Sites	15	11	10	9	10
22. Playing Fields, Tennis courts, etc.	1	2	—	1	2
23. New Business Premises and alterations	1	10	5	3	4
24. Burial Grounds	—	—	1	—	—
25. Alterations to and Additional Accesses (excluding those to Garages)	14	7	12	17	12
26. Housing Sites	52	76	64	76	114
27. Churches & Church Buildings	—	—	—	—	3
28. Workshops, etc.	2	1	2	5	1
29. Parking Facilities	4	1	1	5	1
30. Sports pavilions, halls, etc.	4	2	1	5	1
31. Sites other than Housing	2	1	3	6	4
32. Conservatories, Verandas, etc.	5	8	8	10	4
33. Refuse Tips	1	4	1	—	13
34. Miscellaneous	7	11	6	10	7
35. Withdrawals	8	5	3	3	4
36. Refusals	10	19	9	32	36
37. Private Petrol	—	—	—	—	6
TOTALS	519	597	523	661	674

COUNCIL DWELLINGS

Parish	Houses	Bunga- lows	Welfare Flats	Flats	Pur- chased houses	Total	%in each village	Casual Vacan- cies
Bigby	8	2	—	—	—	10	12	—
Bishop Norton	10	5	—	—	1	16	14	1
Brocklesby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buslingthorpe	6	—	—	—	—	6	23	2
Cabourne	2	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
Caistor	120	33	16	17	8	194	29	5
Claxby	4	4	—	—	—	8	12	1
Glentham	10	6	—	—	—	16	14	—
Grasby	8	2	2	—	—	12	11	1
Holton-le-Moor	4	—	—	—	—	4	6	1
Keelby	45	19	—	—	—	64	13	2
Kelsey, North	42	10	—	—	1	53	18	7
Kelsey, South	28	11	—	—	—	39	23	1
Kirmond-le-Mire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legsby	14	—	—	—	—	14	14	2
Limber	16	6	—	—	—	22	18	1
Linwood	6	—	—	—	—	6	13	—
Lissington	2	2	—	—	—	4	6	1
Nettleton	37	28	—	—	—	65	31	1
Normanby-le-Wold	4	—	—	—	—	4	14	—
Osgodby	18	4	—	—	—	22	13	2
Owersby	18	2	—	—	—	20	19	3
Rasen, Middle	34	20	—	—	10	64	15	3
Rasen, West	2	2	—	—	—	4	8	1
Riby	—	6	—	—	—	6	8	—
Rothwell	24	10	—	—	—	34	39	4
Searby-cum-Owmby	6	—	—	—	—	6	12	—
Sixhills	2	—	—	—	—	2	7	—
Snitterby	12	6	—	—	—	18	21	1
Somerby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stainton-le-Vale	2	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
Swallow	4	4	—	—	—	8	11	1
Swinhope	4	4	—	—	—	8	30	—
Tealby	8	8	—	—	—	16	7	2
Thoresway	6	—	—	—	—	6	11	—
Thorganby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toft Newton	4	—	—	—	—	4	10	—
Waddingham	32	6	—	—	1	39	20	—
Walesby	4	4	—	—	—	8	8	2
Willingham, North	4	—	—	—	—	4	9	1
	552	202	18	17	21	810	16.83	46

Policy on building further Council dwellings.

The current demand for houses, etc., at 31st December was as follows:-

Parish	No. of applicants			Casual Vacancies		No. of dwellings		
	Houses.	Bungs.	Flats.	1966		Houses.	Bungs.	Flats.
Bigby	3	1	—	—		8	2	—
Bishop Norton	2	2	—	1		10	5	—
Brocklesby	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Buslingthorpe	2	—	—	2		6	—	—
Cabourne	4	—	—	—		2	—	—
Caistor	76	66	—	5		120	33	33
Claxby	5	5	—	1		4	4	—
Glenthams	5	3	—	—		10	6	—
Grasby	4	5	—	1		8	2	2
Holton-le-Moor	3	—	—	1		4	—	—
Keelby	20	20	—	2		45	19	—
Kelsey, North	16	16	—	7		42	10	—
Kelsey, South	13	9	—	1		28	11	—
Kirmond-le-Mire	1	—	—	—		—	—	—
Legsby	5	—	—	2		14	—	—
Limber	12	5	—	1		16	6	—
Linwood	6	—	—	—		6	—	—
Lissington	4	1	—	1		2	2	—
Nettleton	27	22	—	1		37	28	—
Normanby-le-Wold	1	—	—	—		4	—	—
Osgodby	3	2	—	2		18	4	—
Owersby	6	1	—	3		18	2	—
Rasen, Middle	11	18	—	3		34	20	—
Rasen, West	2	1	—	1		2	2	—
Riby	2	7	—	—		—	6	—
Rothwell	13	5	—	4		24	10	—
Searby-cum-Owmby	2	—	—	—		6	—	—
Sixhills	1	—	—	—		2	—	—
Snitterby	7	2	—	1		12	6	—
Somerby	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Stainton-le-Vale	2	—	—	—		2	—	—
Swallow	11	11	—	1		4	4	—
Swinhope	4	3	—	—		4	4	—
Tealby	6	4	—	2		8	8	—
Thoresway	2	1	—	—		6	—	—
Thorganby	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Toft Newton	1	—	—	—		4	—	—
Waddingham	8	2	—	—		32	6	—
Walesby	6	3	—	2		4	4	—
Willingham, North	2	2	—	1		4	—	—
TOTALS	298	217	—	46		552	202	35

Council Houses—General Remarks.

The standard rents of Council Houses were as follows:

Year to 31/3/67 Type	Standard Rent per week	Rates per week
Pre-War:—		
3 bed. all services	£2/6/6	Buslingthorpe 7/8 to North Kelsey 10/2.
3 bed. all services	£2/7/6	Caistor 11/2
Agricultural Houses (1944)	£2/7/-	Bishop Norton 10/3 to Caistor 11/2.
Post-War Houses:—		
3 bed.	£2/8/6	Toft Newton 8/11 to Caistor 13/5.
2 bed.	£2/6/-	Rothwell 7/11 to Caistor 10/8.
Bungalows	£2/1/6	Rothwell 6/8 to Caistor 8/5.
4 bed. (1965)	£2/10/-	Caistor 14/9.

The rent rebate scheme was again in operation and worked satisfactorily being on a graduated scale, namely tenants receiving £15 or over paid full rent while those below £15 but above £8 received a rebate with a maximum of 24/- per week. Tenants with a wage of £8 or less were eligible for the full rebate.

During the year 121 dwellings were painted/colour washed at a cost of £2,097 by contract.

Of the older type of house owned by the Council 141 have external water-closets. Ministry consent was sought for these to be converted to inside toilets; the result of a survey showed that these could be done either by installation in an existing bathroom with or without moving existing fittings, or by the construction of a separate compartment.

Token conversions were undertaken by the Direct Labour department to ascertain an overall pattern with approximate costs; these varied per house from £35 to as much as £204 which involved the construction of a separate compartment.

15 such conversions were carried out; the remainder to be done in the ensuing year.

The number of casual vacancies reduced by 12 to 46 in 1967. Some of the more rural parishes had some difficulties during the year in finding suitable tenants but, at no stage, did the vacancy last more than a week or two. There is no doubt that the Council's policy of giving improvement grants to rural dwellings has added a little to the problem of finding tenants for the Council houses in the small villages.

Council Property Maintenance.

During the year 1.788 Works Orders were issued which included some of the following works being completed. This was an increase of 57 over the previous year.

Roof repairs, gutters, flashings	....	....	....	....	120
Grate repairs, bars, baskets	....	....	....	....	150
Grate replacements, tiled surrounds	....	....	....	....	28
Back boilers renewed, repairs	....	....	....	....	40
Back boilers descaled	....	....	....	....	38
Plumbing repairs	....	....	....	....	98
New storage tanks, cisterns	....	....	....	....	10
Dust bins supplied	....	....	....	....	59
Drain repairs, blockages cleared	....	....	....	....	45
Windows renewed, repaired	....	....	....	....	72
Joinery repairs, locks, etc.	....	....	....	....	214
Bricklayers repairs, concrete work	....	....	....	....	48
W.C. repairs, ball valves, sinks	....	....	....	....	195
Taps renewed, re-washed	....	....	....	....	35
Electrical work, repairs, points	....	....	....	....	128
Plaster repairs	....	....	....	....	43
Gates renewed, repaired	....	....	....	....	10
Floors repaired	....	....	....	....	6
Glass panes replaced	....	....	....	....	41

Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960.

Licences issued during the year	....	....	....	....	....	4
Total number of licences issued	....	....	....	....	....	60
Number licences now in disuse	....	....	....	....	....	24

There are two licensed sites in the area; one close by an RAF establishment continues to be only partly used, and the second situated in pleasant wooded surrounding adjacent to a country club is ideal for brief stays by users proceeding to or from the coast or as a centre for touring. This also was never fully extended.

The one residential site is now only partly used since the nearby RAF station has increased its permanent quarters. Relations with the nearby station continues to be friendly and close co-operation is maintained.

Individual site licences are only issued in the first place for a period of two years as the majority are only for short periods.

Housing Acts—Improvement Grants.

Total number approved	....	....	....	....	....	1,042
Total amount approved (round figures)	....	....	....	....	....	£225,000
Number approved during the year	....	....	....	....	....	45
Number dwellings concerned	....	....	....	....	....	46
Amount involved	....	....	....	....	....	£9,215
Number conversions approved	....	....	....	....	....	6

547 inspections and visits were made. It is found that the best policy is to meet the applicant and/or the builder prior to the submission of the application as this method cuts out unnecessary paperwork and time waste, especially with discretionary grants.

As I have been granted executive discretionary powers for approving Building Regulation applications and the Improvement Grant sub-Committee have executive powers also, grant application procedure is invariably dealt with promptly each month.

Summary of work under the Housing Acts and Public Health Acts.

Dwelling-house inspection:

(1)	Total houses inspected for defects	64
(2)	Number of inspections made for purpose	93
(3)	Number of houses found defective but repairable	
(a)	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices	11
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit as a result of formal action	1

Abatement of Nuisances.

Total number of nuisances investigated during year	51
Abated as a result of formal action	1
Statutory Notices issued	1
Details of nuisances are as follows:	
Refuse	14
Foul ditches and ponds and stagnant water	2
Drainage	11
Poultry and animals	4
Dangerous premises	3
Miscellaneous nuisances	7
TOTAL	51

Slum Clearance—Proceedings under the Housing Acts.

(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (individual unfit houses only)	3
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (individual unfit houses only)	12
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	4
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied	9
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily by Owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	5

Rent Act, 1957.

No certificates were issued during the year.

Slaughterhouses.

Although there were four licensed premises in the area only three were used for regular slaughtering; the fourth one went into total disuse towards the year end. All three remaining premises are butcher-owned, thus only prime quality meat and first class dressing are encountered.

339 inspections were made during the year in connection with slaughtering.

Casualties were very light and again only seasonal during the lambing months.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	243	2	—	458	373	—
Number inspected	243	2	—	458	373	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticeri Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	27	—	—	7	13	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercul- osis & cysticeri	11.1	—	—	1.5	3.4	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	7	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.8	—
Cysticerosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meat Condemned at Slaughterhouses.

Cattle.	Pigs	Sheep.
Livers 13	Livers 5	Livers 2
Lungs 8	Heads (TB) 7	Lungs 1
Hearts 1	Lungs 2	Legs 2
Head and Tongue 1	Hearts 1	Casualty 1
Misc. 4	Plucks 1	

Other Foods Condemned.

72 Sausage Rolls.	2 lbs. Scampi.
2 boxes Sausages	6 Cornish Pasties.
20 Apple Turnovers.	3 Chicken and Mushroom Pies.
1 Chicken & Mushroom Casserole.	1 pkt. Steaklets.
1 pkt. Salmon Fishcakes.	1 box Rissoles.
8 lbs Crispy Cod Fries.	1 box Beefburgers.
2 boxes Corn on the Cob.	13 Plain Ices.
9 Minty Stripe Ices.	12 Chocolate Vanilla Ices.
6 Caramel Flip Ices.	3 Stews.
1 pkt. Meat Balls.	6 pieces Breaded Haddock.
9 Smoked Haddock.	3 Cartons Potted Shrimp.
1 box Fish Sticks.	

Unsound Food.

A complaint was received from a member of the public regarding an unsound chicken that had been purchased from a leading retailer. On inspection the chicken was decomposing. It was, however, found to be a chilled bird which the complainant had placed in a warm oven overnight “partly to cook it” so that it would not take as long the next day. A little education work was done on the complainant but this episode does highlight the need for the spread of information amongst the general public.

**FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.
and MILK (Special Designation) REGULATIONS, 1963.**

This Act and Regulations are administered by Lindsey County Council and I am indebted to the County Health Inspector for a record of work done in this Area which is given below.

Number of Samples.

Milks (all grades)	....	....	....	....	....	8
Processed Milk Products	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tinned, Bottled, Dried products	....	....	....	....	....	4
Alcoholic beverages	....	....	....	....	....	2
Non-alcoholic beverages	....	....	....	....	....	2
Meat and fish products	....	....	....	....	....	5
Vinegars, spices and flavourings	....	....	....	....	....	1
Medicines and drugs	....	....	....	....	....	1
TOTAL						24 Samples.

The Milks (special designation) Regulations 1963.

Number of Samples taken under the above Regulations.

Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	....	....	17
Sterilized milk	....	....	....	....	....	9
Untreated milk	....	....	....	....	....	1
TOTAL						27 Samples.

Samples of Milk submitted for biological examination (evidence of Tuberculosis, Brucella Abortus)	35 Samples.
Samples of milk submitted for evidence of anti-biotics.	4 Samples.
Number of samples of milk positive Brucella Abortus.	3 Samples.

These were taken from the herds of Messrs. Davenport, Cote Hill Farm, Osgodby and Wilkinson, Red House Farm, Osgodby.

As Wilkinson is a producer retailer samples were taken from the individual cows in the herd immediately and affected animals removed without delay. Both herds were being kept under observation.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The following premises are registered:				Inspections.
Bakehouses	....	....	4	11
Fish & Chip Shops	....	....	4	17
Ice Cream Retail	....	....	49	86
Meat Products	....	....	9	41
Other Food Premises	....	....	113	130

Approximately 1,800 Food Advisory Council leaflets were distributed to householders in the area. Co-operation was sought and willingly given by paper-round owners, management of firms, and the RAF by individual letterbox delivery to their married quarters.

Dressed Duckling.

No. carcasses and offal submitted for examination	....	....	91
No. affected with Salmonellae	....	....	72

Poultry Inspection.

(i) number of poultry processing premises within the district	....	....	....	1
(ii) number of visits to these premises	....	....	....	489
(iii) total number of birds processed during the year	....	....	....	1,535,400
(iv) type of birds processed	....	....	....	Ducks
(v) percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	....	....	....	.4
(vi) weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	....	....	....	27,727lbs

This one factory in the area continues to operate satisfactorily. The equipment is new and of modern design; although regular inspections of the premises were made, selected workers of the factory carried out continuous inspections during the dressing of the poultry. A very close liaison exists between the company and the public health staff.

Sewer Swabs.

No. taken	....	....	....	....	....	135
No samples shewed positive Salmonellae bacilli.						

Sewer Dykes.

241 chains were cleansed of varying degrees of pollution in 15 parishes at a cost of £256.12.4.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES.

- (a) Villages which have a complete sewerage system and adequate sewage treatment works.
- Caistor
 - South Kelsey
 - Nettleton
 - Middle Rasen
 - Tealby
 - Waddingham
- (b) Villages which have inadequate or overloaded sewage treatment works.
- Bigby (part of the village now dealt with—July 1968).
 - Holton-le-Moor
 - Keelby
 - North Kelsey
 - Legsby
 - Rothwell
- (c) Villages without either mains sewerage or sewage treatment works.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Bishop Norton | West Rasen |
| Buslingthorpe | Riby |
| Cabourne | Searby-cum-Owmbly |
| Claxby | Sixhills |
| Glentham | Somerby |
| Grasby | Stainton-le-Vale |
| Kirmond-le-Mire | Swallow |
| Limber | Swinhope |
| Linwood | Thoresway |
| Lissington | Thorganby |
| Normanby-le-Wold | Toft Newton |
| Osgodby | Walesby |
| Owersby | North Willingham |
- (d) Villages for which schemes are at present being prepared for either new schemes or extensions to existing works.
- Glentham
 - Legsby
 - Osgodby
 - Owersby
 - Rothwell
 - Swallow
 - Thoresway
- (e) Villages for which schemes have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Governemnt and are awaiting their approval.
- Grasby
 - North Kelsey
- (f) Villages which have received Ministry approval and for which tenders have been invited or contracts accepted.
- Bigby

Sewage Disposal Works.

The labour force of 4 men continues to carry out this work with visits varying from daily to twice weekly depending upon the size of works; Caistor/ Nettleton works being the most modern and the largest is visited daily. The men work in pairs and have two vehicles provided.

3 men are employed on the cesspool emptier working wet refuse two days and the remainder servicing council properties and private dwellings septic tanks. This vehicle and labour is also responsible for flushing sewers twice a year and at the same time checking sewers for rodent infestation.

Sewer swabs are collected weekly from the inflow and outflow of works; for information and a precaution as a guide should any disease or condition be attributed to stream or water-course connected thereto.

Close co-operation was maintained with the Lincolnshire River Authority and particularly with the Pollution Officer. Every effort was made by regular desludging, immediate attention to minor defects and small scale improvements to keep the quality of final discharges up to the prescribed standards. With very great variations in flow which occur in small sewage disposal works it was not possible always to meet the normal 30/20 Royal Commission standard; the only one where the reports were always excellent was that taking the largest flow — the joint Caistor and Nettleton sewage disposal works. At Keelby the problem was simple — almost 50% overloading of the works—and despite considerable effort at no time did the outflow satisfy the 15/15 standard required.

The problems of dealing with poultry farm and poultry processing plant effluents again had active consideration. Details of the Passveer ditch system were obtained and supplied to the company with the processing plant. The problem of the vast quantity of discharge from the intensive rearing of a quarter of a million ducks was largely solved by an ingenious system of pumping to a large settlement lagoon. The settled liquor from this was sprayed on approximately 1 square mile of sand land where it caused the rapid growth of grass which was then dried and processed to act as poultry food. Little nuisance arose from this process and by regular moving of the spray lines ponding was negligible and the run-off nil.

Water Supply.

The supply and distribution continues to be under the control of the North East Lincolnshire Water Board. I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager whose co-operation and assistance is always so readily given. In addition to the newly completed reservoir at Otby a new 6in. main was laid to West Rasen, a distance of 7½ miles, to boost supplies in the western section of the area including Osgodby and Waddingham.

Water Supplies.

No. new connections	....	....	....	....	....	....	110
„ existing connections renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
„ samples taken from public mains	....	....	....	....	....	....	766
„ unsatisfactory samples taken from public mains	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
„ samples taken from private supplies	....	....	....	....	....	....	134
„ unsatisfactory samples taken from private supplies	....	....	....	....	....	....	35

All the unsatisfactory samples from public supplies were taken at source and prior to passing through the purification plants.

Weekly samples taken by the North East Lincolnshire Water Board and this Council have shewn the public supply to be at all times entirely satisfactory. The samples from private supplies have shewn some variation in purity, guidance has been given to individual householders on boiling the water and other safeguards in some cases, and those supplies giving a poor report have been constantly checked.

At no time was there an inadequate supply of water.

There are no standpipes in the Rural District.

Water Supplies in Area.

Parish					No. of Houses	Private Supplies	Public Mains
Bigby	....	....	....	....	86	—	86
Bishop Norton	....	....	....	....	108	5	103
Brocklesby	....	....	....	....	59	—	59
Buslingthorpe	....	....	....	....	25	—	25
Cabourne	....	....	....	....	37	—	37
Caistor	....	....	....	....	729	3	726
Claxby	....	....	....	....	68	—	68
Glentham	....	....	....	....	110	1	109
Grasby	....	....	....	....	114	2	112
Holton-le-Moor	....	....	....	....	61	—	61
Keelby	....	....	....	....	418	4	414
Kelsey, North	....	....	....	....	301	—	301
Kelsey, South	....	....	....	....	171	3	168
Kirmond-le-Mire	....	....	....	....	19	—	19
Legsby	....	....	....	....	97	1	96
Limber	....	....	....	....	121	4	117
Linwood	....	....	....	....	46	1	45
Lissington	....	....	....	....	59	—	59
Nettleton	....	....	....	....	204	3	201
Normanby-le-Wold	....	....	....	....	28	1	27
Osgodby	....	....	....	....	169	—	169
Owersby	....	....	....	....	107	—	107
Rasen, Middle	....	....	....	....	399	—	399
Rasen, West	....	....	....	....	47	—	47
Riby	....	....	....	....	75	—	75
Rothwell	....	....	....	....	88	—	88
Searby-cum-Owmbly	....	....	....	....	53	1	52
Sixhills	....	....	....	....	28	—	28
Snitterby	....	....	....	....	78	1	77
Somerby	....	....	....	....	23	—	23
Stainton-le-Vale	....	....	....	....	39	—	39
Swallow	....	....	....	....	77	4	73
Swinhope	....	....	....	....	28	3	25
Tealby	....	....	....	....	219	4	215
Thoresway	....	....	....	....	57	3	54
Thorganby	....	....	....	....	25	—	25
Toft Newton	....	....	....	....	41	—	41
Waddingham	....	....	....	....	186	4	182
Walesby	....	....	....	....	81	—	81
Willingham, North	....	....	....	....	44	5	39
TOTALS	....	....	....	....	4725	53	4672

Six samples of water were taken during the year. The results of the three taken in the summer were as shewn below. There was no material difference in the analyses for those taken in December, 1967, other than greater magnesium hardness shewn in the winter samples.

Sample taken at: BULLY HILLS on 14th June, 1967.

Chemical Analysis.

pH	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.20
Colour (°Hazen)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Dissolved Solids	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	437
Conductivity (Reciprocal Megohms)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	607
Alkalinity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	232
Total Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	310
Non Carbonate Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	78
Calcium Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	310
Magnesium Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Chlorides as Cl	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Nitrate Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.7
Nitrite Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.002
Free Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Silica as S ₁ O ₂	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate 4 hours at 27°C	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.04
Phosphate as PO ₄	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.01
Sulphate as SO ₄	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58
Iron in solution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.08
Manganese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Sodium as Na	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Potassium as K	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fluoride as F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	<.1
No. of coliforms/100 m.l.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil

Excepting pH all results expressed as p.p.m. CaCO₃ unless otherwise stated.

Sample taken at OTBY HILLS on 14th June, 1967.

Chemical Analysis.

pH	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.36
Colour (°Hazen)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Dissolved Solids	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	398
Conductivity (Reciprocal Megohms)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	553
Alkalinity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	192
Total Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	280
Non Carbonate Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88
Calcium Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	280
Magnesium Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Chlorides as Cl	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Nitrate Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.7
Nitrite Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.001
Free Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Silica as S ₁ O ₂	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate 4 hours at 27°C	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Phosphate as PO ₄	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.01
Sulphate as SO ₄	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	62
Iron in solution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Manganese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Sodium as Na	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Potassium as K	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fluoride as F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	<.1
No. of coliforms/100 m.l.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil

Sample taken at: BARNOLDBY on 20th June, 1967.

Chemical Analysis.

pH	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.07
Colour (°Hazen)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Dissolved Solids	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	320
Conductivity (Reciprocal Megohms)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	480
Alkalinity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200
Total Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	240
Non Carbonate Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
Calcium Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	230
Magnesium Hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Free Carbon Dioxide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Chlorides as Cl	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Nitrate Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.3
Nitrite Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Free Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Silica as SiO_2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate 4 hours at 27°C}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.12
Phosphate as PO_4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Sulphate as SO_4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Iron in solution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.02
Manganese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Sodium as Na	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Potassium as K	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fluoride as F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	<.1
No. of coliforms/100 m.l.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil

Septic Tank Service.

735 tanks from private dwellings were serviced and during the year 11 were abolished. The service charge remained the same:

Domestic premises (up to 2 hours) £1 plus a further £1 per hour thereafter.

Non-domestic premises—actual cost plus 10% to which 5% administration charge is added.

Nightsoil Collection.

A weekly system continues to be operated for private dwellings. The average number of dwellings serviced is approximately 310. The reduction from the previous year is accounted for by 40 conversions to water-carriage system and property demolition.

Refuse Tips.

Three tips are in regular use and the most central and largest at Caistor is now completely controlled since the purchase of a Deere Crawler Drott with a 4 - 1 bucket. This vehicle is transferred by low loader contract to the other tips as and when required.

Free tipping on a separate tip is allowed with written permission. The tip is adjacent to a highway and is continuing to be a creditable solution in overcoming haphazard unlawful tipping.

The RAF owned tip continues to be subjected to litter nuisance during high winds; although ideally situated but in an exposed part of the Wolds, it is much used for unlawful tipping. Fortunately relations with the RAF continue to be good and every co-operation is willingly given.

During the winter a meeting was held to look into the possibility of using a worked-out soft sand area consisting of two quarries at Nettleton, although sharp sand was still available. Representatives from River Authority, N.E.L. Water Board, Lindsey County Council (Health and Planning) were present. In the first case approximately 70 acres were involved and no objection was raised to the site being used for tipping providing every precaution was taken against water pollution as the area was the gathering ground for the Nettleton Beck. In the second case approximately 11 acres were involved and tipping would have to be done in water which in the dry weather had an average depth of 6 feet and was not to be recommended; but the area had every amenity value — aqua-minded relaxation and pastimes such as a lido, fishing, etc.

Refuse Disposal.

Quantity of refuse disposed of in year by non-mechanical methods:

	House refuse and collected trade refuse	Trade commercial and industrial refuse delivered direct	Excavation and demolition waste delivered direct
	Tons	Tons	Tons
(a) Crude tipping	—	—	—
(b) Semi-controlled tipping	1,300	250	100
(c) Controlled tipping (in accordance with Ministry's recom- mendations)	4,800	—	—
(d) Transfer loading and tipping in- cluded in (a), (b) and (c) above	Nil	Nil	Nil

Refuse disposed of in year by the local authority:

(a) House refuse and trade refuse collected by the local authority	....	....	....	6,100 tons
(b) Trade, commercial and industrial refuse delivered direct by traders, (please subdivide if possible):	(i) combustible	....	....	150 tons
	(ii) non-combustible	....	....	100 tons
	(iii) total	....	....	250 tons
(c) Excavation and demolition waste from construction industry	....	....	....	100 tons
(d) Any other type of refuse	....	....	....	Nil
Percentage of all refuse disposed of by direct labour	....	....	....	100%
Percentage of all refuse disposed of by contract	....	....	....	Nil
What percentage of all refuse was weighed?	....	....	....	Nil

A Working Party was set up on 20th January at a Conference of Officers from Lindsey County Council and all authorities of Lindsey with observers from Holland and Kesteven County Councils to examine in detail the number of old motor vehicles requiring disposal each year and in future years having regard to means of disposal, equipment required, sites, arrangements with scrap metal trade, financial and legal problems with special reference to the ever increasing industrial growth of the south Humber Bank. The summary recommendations included that while existing arrangements for vehicle disposal were adequate new arrangements would have to be made by 1981, the Civic Amenities Act, 1967 was welcomed, adequate and convenient sites be made available to the public, scope for arrangements with specialist firms for collection and disposal of vehicles, existing site owners be approached to secure better operating conditions, and the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964 be amended to give authorities greater control.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

TABLE A—Registrations and General Inspections.

(1) Class of Premises	(2) Number of premises registered during the year.	(3) Total number of registered premises at the end of year	(4) Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	2	22	16
Retail Shops	4	30	30
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—	—
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	—	10	7
Fuel Storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	6	62	53

TABLE B—

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises 216

TABLE C—Analysis of persons employed in Reg- istered premises by work- place.	Class of Work-place (1)	No. persons employed (2)

	Offices	104
	Retail Shops	82
	Wholesale departments, ware- houses	—
	Catering establishments open to the public	22
	Canteens	8
	Fuel Storage depots	—
	TOTAL	216
	Total Males	96
	Total Females	120

There were no exemptions from Registration nor were there any prosecutions.

Narrative Report, 1967.

No practical problems were encountered during the year as this Area contains no major industry or office accommodation resulting therefrom.

No complaints were received from employees during the year.

No major accident was reported during the year.

The three inspectors employed by the Authority continue to enforce the Act in conjunction with their other duties.

During normal inspection an unusual minor accident came to light — a female customer was being attended to at a village counter when crated Milk was being delivered to the shop. One crate was placed so close to her that when she turned she fell over it and bruised her left leg. The offending crate was so placed to be passed over the counter when she left the counter after completing her purchase.

New Legislation.

Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations, 1967.

Prohibits the application of ionising radiation (gamma-ray photons with a wavelength of below 50 angstroms) to food intended for sale for human consumption. The same applies to imported foods. The use of certain types of nucleonic equipment will thus be restricted.

The Building Regulations.

Although these came into force 1st February, 1966, it was not until this year that their full implications were felt by the builders. In general they take the place of building byelaws made by individual authorities in which there were vast variations throughout the country. With considerable alterations the new innovations include structural fire precautions, sound insulation, stairways and balustrades, refuse disposal, and a new concept entirely for open space, ventilation and the height of rooms.

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.

Operational from 1st February, 1967. Prohibits the retention of any animal in a slaughterhouse intended for slaughter for more than 72 hours; lairage cleanliness the responsibility of the occupier, and the use of wiping cloths in the dressing of carcasses is prohibited; until 1st November, 1968, such a cloth may be used on any carcase or offal if it is sterilised and used on only one carcase before re-sterilisation.

Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1967

Operational 1st January, 1967. Lays down requirements as to food hygiene including hygienic handling, cleanliness of persons so engaged, temperature of certain foods liable to transmit disease, provision of water, supply and washing facilities, disposal of waste material, and the owners name and address legibly and conspicuously displayed.

All such vehicle owners have been circularised in the area regarding these requirements together with those mobile traders from other areas who carry on trade within the area.

Removal of Refuse Regulations, 1967.

Gives a local authority power to remove refuse from land if owner does not give written objection thereto within 15 days of service of notice.

Rodent Control.

This also is a free service to domestic properties and by contract elsewhere. Work is carried out in Market Rasen Urban District by agreement.

Regular inspection and baiting of sewers and works are carried out.

Rat infestations were heavy during the year. Warfarin continues to be the main poison bait used but zinc phosphide was used for exceptionally heavy infestations.

Bird infestations, chiefly sparrows, caused nuisance by their droppings coupled with damage to machines at an RAF establishment. A "B" licence was granted by the appropriate Ministry to use a narcotic, alpha chloralose, but when a later infestation arose an "A" licence was granted which meant that the Council were solely responsible for the entire operation.

At all times close and friendly relations are maintained with private operators and with RAF establishments in the area.

No. of Council dwellings treated	....	....	....	....	....	53
„ of private dwellings treated	....	....	....	....	....	815
„ of business premises treated	....	....	....	....	....	105
„ of agricultural premises treated	....	....	....	....	....	64
						<hr/>
TOTAL	....	....	....	....	....	1037
						<hr/>
Cost of bait (incl. mixtures) used	....	....	....	....	....	£146.1.11
Cost of poison used	....	....	....	....	....	£75.5.11

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

This is a free service to domestic properties and is extended to Market Rasen Urban District Council by agreement.

Various properties were treated for cockroaches, ants, beetles, and woodworm chiefly after examination of incoming tenants to Council properties. More than 200 wasps nests were destroyed. Disinfectants and disinfesting materials to the value of £19.7.8d. were used.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

All new tanks continue to be tested under pressure in the presence of a representative of the company concerned before being put into use.

During the year all existing installations were inspected in company with an officer of the Fire Service for contraventions of the Regulations. 95% of these were at fault ranging from short ventilations pipes, no anti-flash terminals, defective underground installations, lack of limiting devices, lack of fire extinguishers/conveyance certificates, to correct numbering of dip-sticks. In each case the defects had to be remedied before renewal licences were recommended.

New Licences issued	....	....	....	....	....	3
Renewal licences issued	....	....	....	....	....	156
Carbide licences issued	....	....	....	....	....	2

Disused tanks are either removed or filled with water.

Removal of Vehicles (Eng. & Wales) Regulations, 1961.

Only one vehicle came to notice for action, and this, after informal discussions with the Highways and Police, was removed by a private individual on behalf of its owner.

Meteorological Report.

The undermentioned figures are given from the recorder sited at the Sewage Works, Caistor:

				Rainfall inches.	Minimum temp. F	Maximum temp. F
January	....	....	....	1.22	20	48
February	....	....	....	1.10	28	52
March	....	....	....	1.94	30	60
April	....	....	....	1.27	24	62
May	....	....	....	4.81	34	66
June	....	....	....	.78	40	74
July	....	....	....	.78	46	83
August	....	....	....	2.39	46	77
September	....	....	....	1.34	38	68
October	....	....	....	3.65	32	67
November	....	....	....	2.28	22	52
December	....	....	....	1.6	19	46
				23.16		

Rainfall for the year was lower than in 1966 which tended to give a much appreciated summer.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

No. on Register 9
Of this total, 6 were classed as “itinerant dealers” under Section 3(1) and were exempted from registration.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963.

No. on register 3
No. inspections 16
No complaints were received.

Game Act, 1831.

No. licensed dealers 4

Soil Samples.

A number of these samples were again taken at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from various types of land under agriculture that had been dressed only with natural farm-yard manure. The number of samples was restricted on account of the countrywide foot and mouth disease outbreak that occurred in the autumn.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, Section 43.

Loans on property attracting improvement grants continued to be given and also private and commercial mortgages considered; 30 such valuations on private property purchase were made of which 3 were recommended for refusal — due to proposed highway improvements or poor condition of the property.

Derelict Land Survey.

As part of the national review of derelict land the 119,992 acres of the district were carefully checked. It is pleasing to report that not one was considered to come within the class of derelict land. In an area with so high an agricultural standard this is to be expected.

Home Safety.

This was the first year that Home Safety was really publicised in the Area. Many talks and discussions were organised during the winter evenings; summer evenings being discounted as public interest centred on outside events especially as the summer was so fine.

Mr. R. J. Lewis, the Council's honorary Home Safety Officer, organised a display in the Accident Prevention Exhibition which included safety exhibits by WRVS, unit displays loaned by Pharmaceutical Society, Oil Appliances, and patented fabrics together with appliances from the nationalised Gas and Electricity Boards; a selection was given to Industrial Safety which was well represented by a show of all the latest equipment used by the Nettleton ironstone Mines, and the Fire Services. The Civil Defence was also represented. A wide range of wall posters covered the walls of a school in which the Exhibition was held and a continuous film show was kindly organised by the Public Health and Welfare Department, Lincoln.

The Exhibition was held in conjunction with Caistor Road Safety Committee and was a worthwhile effort considering the amount of work entailed in its organisation. Funds were made available for posters and suitably inscribed hand-outs of tissues, pencils, handkerchiefs, etc. were given. As there are swimming pools in the area and the district being within easy reach of the coast a special section was given to Water Safety.

The Home Safety Officer's theme was "a planned routine that was both safe and labour saving in the home" should be devised by all who read this Report.

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